### PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

## **PCT**

OCT 08 2004

### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT	Article	36 and	Rule	70)
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0 1 SEP 2004

		WIPO PCT	
Applicant's or agent's file reference BP01 9874 Cog	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)		
	International filing date (day/month/yea		
PCT/GB 03/01752	24.04.2003	26.04.2002	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or bott C10G25/00	national classification and IPC		
Applicant BP OIL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED			
This international preliminary examination and is transmitted to the analysis.	nation report has been prepared be pplicant according to Article 36.	oy this International Preliminary Examining	
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 10 sheets, including this cover sheet.			
been amended and are the ba		e description, claims and/or drawings which have ontaining rectifications made before this Authority ons under the PCT).	
These annexes consist of a total of	sheets.	ETO-DG1	
		19, 11, 2004	
<ol><li>This report contains indications rela</li></ol>	ing to the following items:		
l ⊠ Basis of the opinion			
II ☐ Priority			
III ☐ Non-establishment of op	inion with regard to novelty, inven	ntive step and industrial applicability	
IV 🛛 Lack of unity of invention	1		
V A Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement			
VI 🔲 Certain documents cited			
VII   Certain defects in the int	ernational application		
VIII 🛘 Certain observations on	the international application		
Date of submission of the demand	Date of com	pletion of this report	
17.11.2003	02.09.200	04	
Name and mailing address of the international			
preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office - P.B. 5  NL-2280 HV Rijswijk - Pays Bas	Savage.		
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# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

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ı.	Basis of the report					
1.	With regard to the <b>elements</b> of the international application (Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)):					
	Description, Pages					
	1-2	1	as originally filed			
	Cla	ims, Numbers				
	1-46		as originally filed			
	Drawings, Sheets					
	1/11	-11/11	as originally filed			
2.	<ol><li>With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.</li></ol>					
	These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:					
the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)						
☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).						
		the language of a tra Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3	nslation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under 3).			
3.	Witl inte	n regard to any <b>nucle</b> rnational preliminary e	otide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:			
		contained in the inter	rnational application in written form.			
		filed together with the	e international application in computer readable form.			
☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.						
$\square$ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.						
		The statement that the international a	ne subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure pplication as filed has been furnished.			
		The statement that the listing has been furnitude.	ne information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence shed.			
4.	The	amendments have re	esulted in the cancellation of:	,		
		the description,	pages:			
		the claims,	Nos.:	۴.		
		the drawings,	sheets:			

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5.		This report has been establish been considered to go beyond	ed as if the dis	(some of) the	ne amendments had not been made, since they have iled (Rule 70.2(c)).		
		(Any replacement sheet contain report.)	ining sı	uch amendm	ents must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this		
6.	Additional observations, if necessary:						
۱V.	Lac	k of unity of invention					
1.	In re	In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees, the applicant has:					
		restricted the claims.					
	×	paid additional fees.					
		paid additional fees under prot	est.				
		neither restricted nor paid add	itional f	ees.			
2.		This Authority found that the re Rule 68.1, not to invite the app	equiren olicant t	nent of unity to restrict or	of invention is not complied with and chose, according to pay additional fees.		
3.	This	This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is					
		complied with.					
	Ø	not complied with for the follow	ving re	asons:			
	sec	separate sheet					
4.	Cor	nsequently, the following parts omination in establishing this rep	of the ir	nternational a	application were the subject of international preliminary		
	$\boxtimes$	all parts.					
		the parts relating to claims No	s. <b>.</b>				
V.	Re	asoned statement under Artic ations and explanations supp	ele 35(a orting	2) with rega such stater	rd to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; nent		
1.	Sta	tement					
	No	velty (N)		Claims Claims	2,4-14,19-34,40-46 1,3,15-18,35-39		
	Inv	entive step (IS)	Yes: No:	Claims Claims	4-14,40-43 1-3,15-39,44-46		
	Ind	ustrial applicability (IA)	Yes: No:	Claims Claims	1-46		
2	. Cit	ations and explanations					

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see separate sheet

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY

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### **EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

Reference is made to the following documents:

- D1: US-A-3 446 729 (YEVICH JOSEPH P ET AL) 27 May 1969 (1969-05-27)
- D2: US-A-2 763 603 (SKINNER DAVIS A) 18 September 1956 (1956-09-18)
- D3: "PYRROLE NITROGEN IN PETROLEUM DISTILLATES BY VISIBLE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY UOP METHOD 276-85" ANNUAL BOOK OF ASTM STANDARDS, PHILADELPHIA, PA, US, 1985, pages 1-5, XP001164293 ISSN: 0192-2998
- D4: WO 91/05242 A (COMMW OF AUSTRALIA ;SECR DEFENCE BRIT (GB)) 18 April 1991 (1991-04-18)
- D5: US-A-4 203 725 (SNOWDEN ESTHER A ET AL) 20 May 1980 (1980-05-20)
- DE 44 24 712 A (BASF AG) 18 January 1996 (1996-01-18) D6:
- "Standard Test Method for Thermal Oxidation Stability of Aviation Turbine Fuels (JFTOT Procedure) D 3241" ANNUAL BOOK OF ASTM STANDARDS, vol. 05.02, 1997, pages 355-365, XP002263895 Philidelphia, PA, US

## Re Item IV

#### Lack of unity of invention

- This Authority considers that there are 3 inventions covered by the claims indicated as follows:
- Claims 1-20: method for improving the thermal stability of a distillate fuel. 1:
- Claims 21-34: method and apparatus for determining the thermal stability of a 11: distillate fuel using colorimetric analysis.
- Claims 35-46: Calibration fluid comprising a known concentration of N-H 111: containing hererocyclic aromatic compounds.
- The reasons for which the inventions are not so linked as to form a single general 2 inventive concept, as required by Rule 13.1 PCT, are as follows:
- 2.1 Apart from the trivial "distillate fuel", there is no common or corresponding technical feature between claim 1 (a method of treatment of a hydrocarbon) on one hand and claims 21 and 32 (a test method and apparatus) on the other.
- 2.2 The common or corresponding technical feature between claim 1 and claims 35, 44 and 46 is a fluid comprising a known concentration of N-H containing heterocyclic aromatic compounds in which the nitrogen atom of the N-H group is part of the aromatic system and/or a known concentration of metal compounds,

and a hydrocarbon phase. This feature is however already known from D1 (see example 7).

- 2.3 Therefore this feature is not a special technical feature. This no common or corresponding special technical features can be found between independent claims 1 and the group of independent claims 35,44 and 46 as required by Rule 13.2 PCT.
- The independent claims can be grouped according to their special technical 3 features apart from said known concepts:
- Claims 1-20, directed to a method for improving the thermal stability of a distillate 1: fuel which comprises selectively reducing the concentration of N-H containing heterocyclic aromatic compounds in which the nitrogen atom of the N-H group is part of the aromatic system and wherein said fuel also contains a concentration of metal compounds.
- Claims 21-34, directed to a test method and apparatus for determining the thermal 11: stability of a distillate fuel using colorimetric analysis.
- Claims 35-46, directed to a calibration fluid comprising a known concentration of N-H containing heterocyclic aromatic compounds in which the nitrogen atom of the N-H group is part of the aromatic system and/or a known concentration of metal compounds, and a hydrocarbon phase.
- There is no feature common to the three inventions, which could be considered a special technical feature within the meaning of Rule 13.2 PCT, second sentence. Thus no technical relationship can be seen between the two inventions.

#### Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

#### Invention I:

The present application does not meet the criteria of Article 33(1) PCT, because 5 the subject-matter of claims 1 is not new in the sense of Article 33(2) PCT.

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- 5.1 Document D1 discloses (see cl. 1 and 8) a method for improving the thermal stability of a distillate fuel which comprises selectively reducing the concentration of N-H containing heterocyclic aromatic compounds in which the nitrogen atom of the N-H group is part of the aromatic system and wherein said fuel also contains a concentration of metal compounds. See also document D2, Col. 4, para. 3-5. The subject-matter of claim 1 can therefore not be considered as new in the sense of Article 33(2) PCT.
- 5.2 Dependent claims 3 and 15-18 do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of the PCT in respect of novelty, see documents D1 and D2 and the corresponding passages cited in the search report.
- 5.3 Claim 2 does not meet the requirements of Article 6 PCT in the matter for which protection is sought is not clearly defined. The claim attempts to define the subject-matter in terms of the result to be achieved which merely amounts to statement of the underlying problem and as such can not be seen as novel and inventive over the prior art in the sense of Article 33(2) and (3) PCT.
- 5.4 From the text of the description of the present application, the subject-matter of dependent claims 19 and 20 does not contribute to solving the technical problem posed in the application. Therefore it does not involve an inventive step in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT.
- 5.5 The subject-matter of dependent claims 4-14 is neither known from, nor rendered obvious by, the available prior art.



## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY Inter EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET

#### Invention II:

- The present application does not meet the criteria of Article 33(1) PCT, because the subject-matter of claim 21 does not involve an inventive step in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT.
- 6.1 The document D4 is regarded as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 21, and discloses (the references in parentheses applying to this document) a test method for determining the thermal stability of a distillate fuel (see for example page 1, lines 16-17) in which the fuel is contacted with a solvent which is at least partially immiscible with said fuel to form an oil-immiscible layer and relating the visible colour and/or colorimetric absorbency between 400 and 700 nm of said oil-immiscible layer to the thermal stability of the fuel (page 7, lines 30-37).
- 6.2 The subject-matter of claim 21 therefore differs from this known test method in that 4-aminobenzaldehyde in formic acid is used as the at least partially immiscible solvent. The problem to be solved by the present invention may therefore be regarded as the choice of a suitable partially immiscible acid catalyst for the test.
- 6.3 The solution proposed in claim 21 of the present application cannot be considered as involving an inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT) for the following reasons.

  Document D4 teaches that the oil should be contacted with an oxidising agent and an acid which should be at least partially soluble in the oil. Formic acid is merely one of several straightforward possibilities from which the skilled person would select, in accordance with circumstances, without the exercise of inventive skill, in order to solve the problem posed. Furthermore, the use of aminobenzaldehyde is known from document D3 and D6 for example.
- 6.4 The same reasoning applies, mutatis mutandis, to the subject-matter of the corresponding independent claim 32, which therefore is also considered not inventive.
- 6.5 Dependent claims 22-31, 33 and 34 do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of the PCT in respect of inventive step, see documents D3 and D4



and the corresponding passages cited in the search report.

#### Invention III:

- The present application does not meet the criteria of Article 33(1) PCT, because the subject-matter of claim 35 is not new in the sense of Article 33(2) PCT.
- 7.1 The document D1 discloses a fluid suitable for use as a calibration fluid comprising a known concentration of N-H containing heterocyclic aromatic compounds in which the nitrogen atom of the N-H group is part of the aromatic system and/or a known concentration of metal compounds, and a hydrocarbon phase (see example 7). See also Document D6, claim 4.
- 7.2 The subject-matter of the corresponding independent claims 44 and 46 disclose merely the idea of calibrating a test apparatus using the (known) calibration fluid of claim 35. Calibration of test apparatus is however generally known to the person skilled in the art, see for example D7 (page 359, para A1.9) and therefore the subject-matter of claims 44 and 46 cannot be seen as inventive in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT.
- 7.3 Dependent claims 36-39 and 45 do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of the PCT in respect of novelty and/or inventive step, see documents D1 and D7 and the corresponding passages cited in the search report.
- 7.4 The combination of the features of dependent claims 40-43 is neither known from, nor rendered obvious by, the available prior art.